

# Local people

--a role needs to be further identified  
in the development process

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# Introduction

- Purpose of this paper
- Methodology
- The role of local people in development theory and practice
- The origin interest of this research
- Social context of this paper
- Stakeholders
- Implications of the official map
- Implications of local map
- Conclusion and discussion



# Purpose of this paper:

- a discussion of the role of local people in development
- Not a judgment of development project or government policies



# Methodology

- Field work: 2003-2008
- Qualitative research
- Semi-structural Interview
- Participation observation
- Extensive literature research



# The role of local people in development theory and practice

- Overlooked (World War II-about 1980s)
- Local knowledge and local participation
- Myth of local people
- Reflection of the role of local people

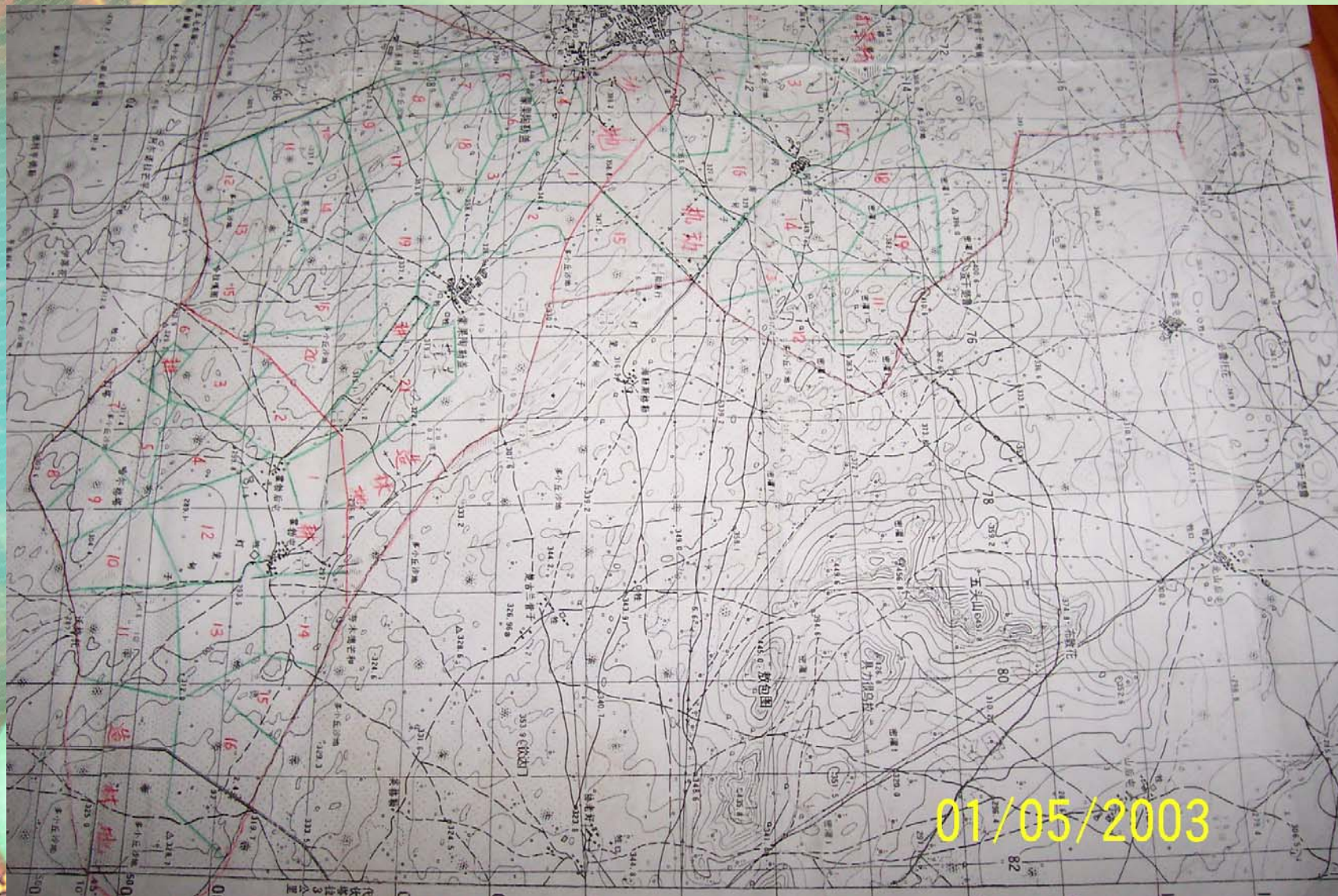


# The origin interest of this research: two maps

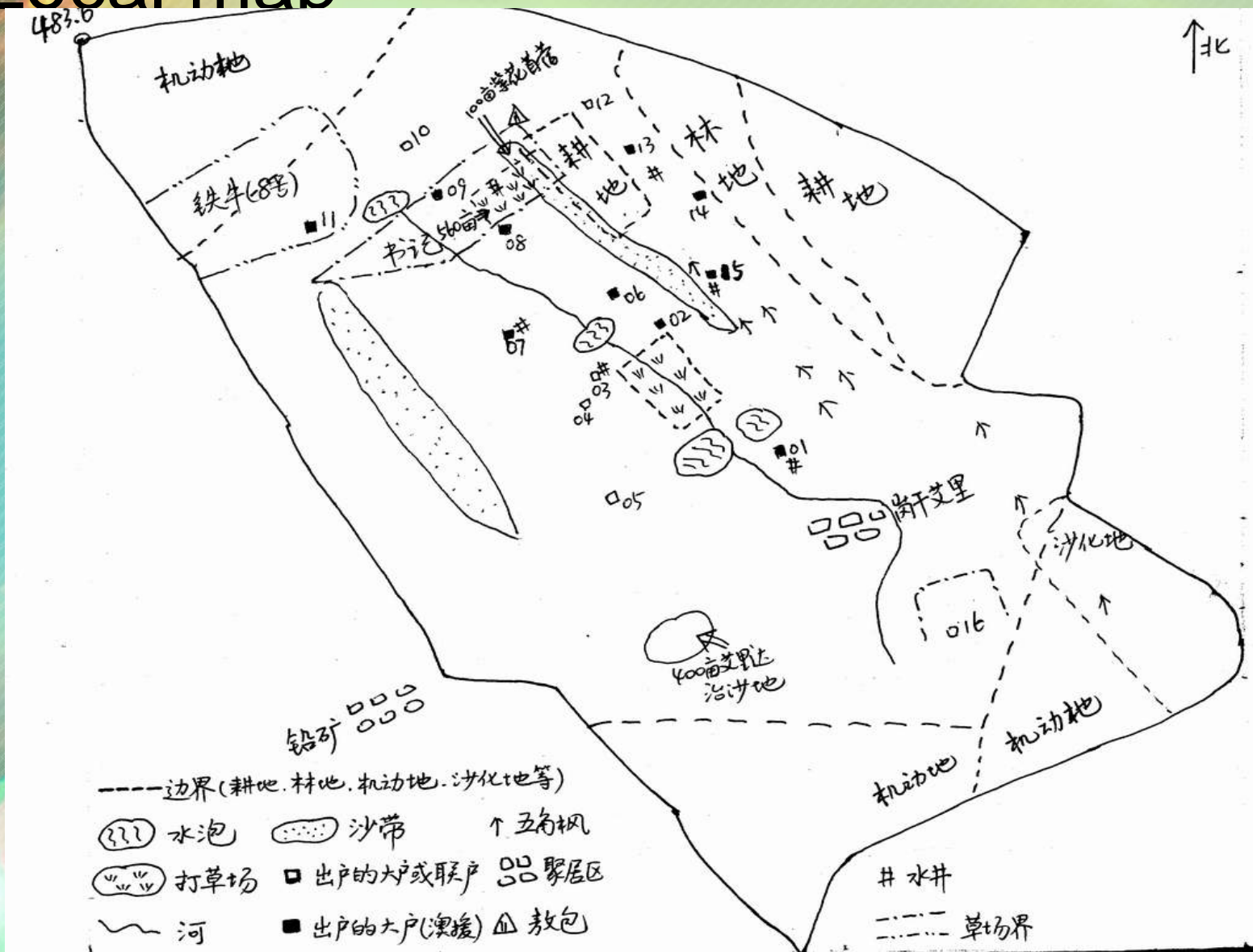
- Official map
- Local map



# Official map



# Local map





# Social contexts

- Location and production
- Social relationship
- Environmental problems and poverty cross- stricken region
- Policy driven social transformation



# Location: Xing'an League



# Production

- Pastoral areas; Semi-pastoral and semi-agriculture areas
- Main income resource: Animal husbandry

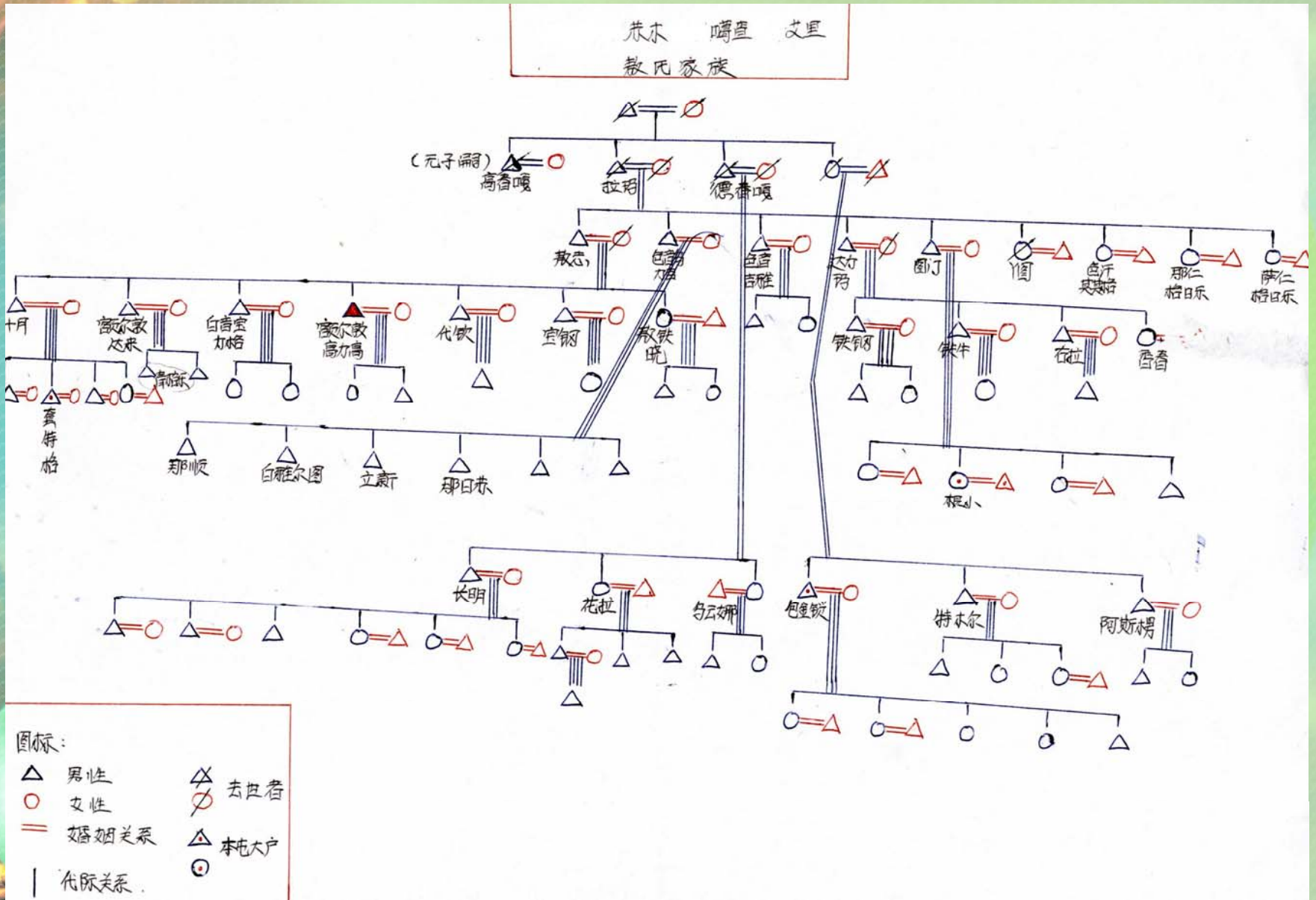


# Social relationship

- Kinship relationship
- Reciprocal community



# Genealogical Tree of G village



# Environment problems

- Grassland degradation and desertification

B Banner: 8,320,900mu 88.12% of total usable grassland

B village: hay fields disappear

- Drought

Average annual evaporation is 600-800mm

Rainfall:1959-1987: 383 mm

2004: 218.3 mm

- Sand storm



# Grassland degradation



# Poverty

- Poverty situations and relative poverty

Below 1000RMB per capita income

Shortage of food; poor housing; owning debt

- Reasons

Diseases; education cost; lack of resource





# Policy driven transformation

- Land reform
- Two rights and One system (TROS)
- Impacts
  - market oriented economic;
  - Changing of social relationship



# Stakeholders

- local government:

county

township

village

- herders:

the poor, the rich, the leader



# The rich



# The poor



# Implications of the official map

- Implementation of TROS
- Choice of stakeholders



# Implementation of TROS

- Two stages: hay field in 1980s;  
grazing land in 1990s
- Logic from allocation of agrarian land
- Problems in semi-pastoral areas
  - Smaller land areas
  - production of land diversity



# Choice of stakeholders

- Different interest of stakeholders

Historical grassland using;

Local government's consideration

Relationship

- Similar choice and cooperation:

Adjustment of policy

remain common using of grazing land



# Implications of local map

- Allocation of grazing land
- The using of fences
- Outsiders





# Allocation of grazing land

- Pastoral areas
- Allocation ratio: 6:4
- Inequality between the rich and the poor



# The using of fences

- Who use fences?
- What happened after fences using?
- Inequality of grassland using



# The using of fences



# The outsiders

- Who are the outsiders?
- Why there could occupied grassland?



# Conclusion and discussion

- The role of local people is very crucial in development practice
- Local people not a homogeneous group but heterogeneous groups
- Local people may have both negative and positive impacts

